# SOME TRIALS OF A MINER.

NOT YEARN FOR KLONDIKE GOLD. A New York Tenderfoot, However, Stands as

Apropos of the rush for the alluring gold fields of the Klondike region one bears many stories calculated to deter a city-bred man from venturing on a chase attended by perils of the wilderness, by rigors of an Alaskan climate, and by hardships which apparently only the bravest and stoutest are fitted to endure. The reflections of an old-time mining prospector who is at present in New York may be interesting. Two or three men with the Klondike fever were in the group of which the returned prospector made one the other night. It was for their benefit that he delivered himself of some information born of experience. He said:

"I am comfortably situated here now, probably as well off, as far as creature comforts are concerned, as the average man can expect to be. I couldn't live any better, and certainly could not hope to live any longer if I owned the richest claim in the Klondike diggings. Besides. I have been through about all the up-anddown experiences that a gold hunter with civilised proclivities can wish for. Moreover, I have a family to consider. The thought of being separated for a year or more from those I love, together with the knowledge that I might never return, would probably deter me from making the trip at my time of life, but if I were as young and as ambitious as was the pase a dozen or fifteen years ago when I paid my first visit to the British Northwest, I would be apt to start for the Yukon to-morrow, or, at any rate, as soon as I could get my supplies.

It is wonderful what a man can undergo without measuring his length in the grave when he is spurred on by ambition or recklessness," continued the man of mining experience. don't believe there was ever a tenderfoot in the wilderness so raw as I was on my first trip over the porteges and prairies in Keewatin and Manitoba, I knew absolutely nothing of the hardships of midwinter life in the extreme Northwest, and probably my severest experience in travel up to that time had been on a snowand train crossing the Sierra Nevada, and in a Pullman car at that. I was born and reared in New York, and my feet were used to city streets. When the wind whistled around the corners, and a New York winter storm raged, indoors was good enough for me. I had never done much hard work with my hands, In fact I had been delicately purtured from childhood up. A slight cough was to me the warning to consult the doctor or some druggist, and a little chili or fever was sufficient to hurry mo home to be coddled, nursed, and petted by some of the women folks. That's the kind of a tenderfoot I was when I was dropped down in the wild country north of Lake Superior in the midwinter of '82. "I do not mean to say that the winter climate

of Manitoba is so rigorous or so much to be dreaded by the man from this part of the world as the region now attracting so much attention, but nevertheless it was a cretty stiff proposition that I went up against with my lightsoled shoes, kid gloves, derby hat, and cumbersome ulster, which, by the way, I bought in Chicago at the advice of somebody who had been further north than St. Paul. It was necessary for me to go immediately on an exploring trip with some older and thoroughly hardened men to the Lake of the Woods counhardened men to the Lake of the Woods country, in which a mining fever on a mild scale had broken out. In company with my fellow travellers I was exposed for the larger part of one day and all of one night to the most fearful ordeal, so far as the elements were concerned, that my imagination could have conjured up. When I look back at it now I shudder. I was right on the dividing line between this life and the hereafter. The thermometer was anywhere between 50° and 50° below zero, and, we were jost on a frozen lake, thirty miles wide at that point, unable to see as far as you can stretch lost on a frozen lake, thirty miles wide at that point, unable to see as far as you can struckly your hand before you, and with the knowledge conveyed to me by the experienced men in our party that we were slowly but surely freezing to death. We had lost our way in a bitzzard. "City bred as I was, and raw tenderfoot at that, I came out of the ordeal with nothing more serious than a few memontos in the shape of frost-bitten toes and heels, a pair of cars that stood out like spinnakers, and a mighty wholesome respect for the meal of sait pork and molasses furnished us by the rescuing party, which, of course, arrived at the right time or size I wouldn't be here.

which, of course, arrived at the right time or size I wouldn't be here.

"I took my gruel with the rest of the cutfit all that winter in the Northwest. I learned that when necessary, if reportly wrapped up, I could sleep in a mining shack the temperaure of which no fire could bring above zero. I learned that almost any kind of grub was good enough for a hungry man, and that endurance in the face of hardship or danger was a question quite as much of heart as of big frame, broad shoulders, and sturdy limbs. A sity man who goes to the new gold fields in Alaska may as well make up his mind that he will need all his courage and manhood to lant him there in safety, keep him there through an Alaskan winter, and bring him back in health to his comfortable home in the East, without regard to his fortune as a gold hunter. health to his comfortable home in the East, without regard to his fortune as a gold hunter.

"As I said before, even a tenderfoot can skate over pretty thin ice if he has got backbone with plenty of marrow in it, natural courage, or devil-may-care determination not to be thrown down by fate under any and all circumstances. I remember very well a young-ster who was broken down by the dissipation of a so-alled rapid life here in New York city. I met him on my second trip to the Northwest, and he was on his way to Colorado to die. Doctors had given him up, and consumption had marked him for the grare, he told me. He looked the part to perfection. I took an interest in the chap, braced him up as well as I could, and took him north to Winnipeg.

"Something in the spirit of the town, then at the height of its boom, seemed to catch the fellow and carry him along, though he had some mighty bad days and it looked as if croaking would be his next move. I got ham a job as chainman in a surveying party about to start for the Athabasea region, and he went out with that crowd. He came back six months later, bronzed, bearded, rough-looking, and about as far removed from a candidate for the graveyard as you could find in a day's walk. He doesn't look so well now, to be sure, for he returned to New York and took up I think that trip over the plains of the British Northwest gave him his lease of life. He had about as close a call as a man could have and live to tell it. Bear in mind, I wouldn't advice him to go to the Yukon just now; he doesn't need to.

"I had some pretty parrow squeaks myself up in that country, first and last. On one of

about as close a call as a man could have and live to tell it. Bear in mind, I wouldn't advice him to go to the Yukon just now; he doesn't need to.

"I had some pretty parrow squeaks myself up in that country, first and last. On one of them old Mother Nature fooled the doctors. I guess there must have been some work left for me to do. At any rate, this is how it was: I had a siege of continued hard luck, and made two or three flying trips to Chicago and New York and back again. There were anxious days and nights when the bottom seemed to be failin- out of all the kind and mining enterprise; on earth, so far as I was concerned. It left me high and dry on my back. The doctors in Winnipeg agreed that I was to hlame for it myself; probably I was, but that didn't make it any easier for me. I was galloping to the grave with pneumonia, they said, had a side line of plourisy to boot, and my only calvation was denied me, namely, that I should get as far south as possible and forget all about business carce, and mining booms in particular.

"One young doctor made the fight longer than any of the others. He gave in at last. He came to my room one das." I had been propiped up in bed with a slab of marble waspeed in a blanket, against which I pressed my back while I made a painful effort to get the few remaining breaths allotted to me. Doc looked pretty glum. My closest chum, who had been out in that country a dozen years, and a can be done for him. He waited too long. Too many wild mights at the Queen's Hotel bar, slid too many ough days in the wilderness have full him beyond the power of reaking.

"I suppose he thought it was necessary to throw he a little friendly advice to mankind in general more than for my benefit especially. According to him I was lost shout ready to cross the Great Divide, and it was only a question of a few days or possibly hours before I would be planted where no mining booms would interfere with my long sloop. He said: "Of course, no one is really dead so long as breath is left in him. Miracles h

A RETURNED ADVENTURER DOES lood a Chance as an Experienced Prospecter if He Has Grit and Luck-Neither Hardship, Cold, Nor Disease is Always Patal.

trials and bardships you have, to be knecked out by an aitack of pneumons. Bay old fellow, even if he was right and you have got to pass in your chips, anyway, you don't want to die propped up in bed like a man that had no sand in him. I know you'll do anything I say." I nodded assent, for I couldn't talk. In a jiffy that chum of mine, who had lived in the Northwest, so he loften told me, twelve years with only one lung, and that not the best in the world, had poured a couple of good stiff horns of whiskey down my throat. Before I could realize what he was doing he had snaked me out of that bed, togged me in my warmest clothes, and showed my feet into a pair of top boots. He put over all his own bearskin overcost, and a fludson Bay slouch hat decorated my head. I guess he must have carried me down-stairs, and to the boys in the hotel barroom I appeared like a ghost. My chum stood me up against the bar, noured more whiskey down my unresisting throat, and then took me out for what was apparently a farewell call on all the saloons of any consequence in town. Of course in a short time I was reckless enough to do anything he suggested, and about midnight we landed at his house, planted ourselves at a table with two decanters of whiskey in front of us, and I drank until I could hold no more.

"When I came to my senses the following afternoon I was on a couch wrapped up in fura, and my chum's mother—a good old soul as ever lived—was bathing my forehead. When I opened my eyes and looked around she said: I do believe that foolish son of mine has saved your life after all. He was propped up in a chair apparently dead to the world, but only knocked out by excitement and rum.

"It may interest you to know that within two weeks of that time I was at work at the mines on the lake for an hour or so every day. I put in the greater part of the next three months out doors day and night, and I have never known from that day to this just what saved my life. Our friend the dector threw up both hands when he heard of the wild night

## GOLD FEVER UP THE STATE.

Many Persons to Albany, Troy, and Other

Pinces Preparing to Go to the Klondike. ALBANY, July 31.-The Klondike gold crave taken deep root in this part of the State, and many people in this city, Troy, Watervilet, Cohoes, and other nearby populous places, are actively preparing to go to the new Eldorado. In Albany a gold mining and prospecting company is being formed, and as soon as the necessary funds are raised, experienced prospectors will be sent to the Klondike region. A prominent business man is the originator of the scheme. A meeting of well-known Albany business men was held at 98 South Pearl street on Tuesday night. Isaac Hough, a prominent capitalist, was elected permanent Chairman. E. P. Miller was made permanent secretary. Books were opened for subscriptions, and within an hour many prominent names were enrolled. The total amount of stock subscribed was \$825. Several hundred dollars were added to the list at Wednesday night's meeting, and preparations for incorporating the new company were begun. for incorporating the new company were begun. The capital stock of the new mining company will be \$25,000, divided into \$5 or \$10 shares.

In Troy several capitalists are talking about forming a company to follow the example set by the Albanians. A number of well-known people of that city are deeply interested in the scheme. Harry B. Tucker, son of H. O. R. Tucker, proprietor of the Troy Press, left yesterday afternoon for the Kundike country. Should he make a favorable report, it is likely that several Troy gold mining companies will be formed.

be formed.

A party of Watervliet people will shortly leave for Klondike by way of the overland route. In Cohoes a number of men employed in the big knitting mills are talking about going to Alaska, and it is not improbable that the exodus from this part of New York to the new gold country will be surprisingly large.

### CANADA IN WAR.

## A Canadian Says Rogland Should Make a Naval

TORONTO, Ont., July 31,-The recent talk of the possibility of war between the United States and Japan has caused considerable speculation here on war in general, and there has been some discussion as to what means should be taken for Canada's defence in the case of war. A Canadian writing to the press on the matter says:

"The question arises in connection with this subject, to what extent can the imperial Government aid the people of Canada in time of war with our closest neighbors, should such a calamity happen I A glance at the map shows that so far as Ontario is concerned, which is the key stone of the Dominion, no defence from that source is possible at present. The mightiest feet that England might despatch could get no nearer than Montreal, and the idea of sending effective gunboats by way of the canals would

effective gunboats by way of the canals would hardly be entertained.

"But there is a point at which Ontario might be reinforced with tremendous advantage, and that is upon the northern coast bordering on flution Bay. Were a harbor provided at that point to which naval ships could find access, and railroad communication from the same connected with the general system of railways in the Dominion, a route would be established which at the proper season of the year might enable the British Navy to rendezvous at the very centre of the continent, and troops and munitions of war could be despatched thence

In spite of the fact that it is considered unlocky to postpone wordlings, the marriage of a certain Tower Hill young man that was to take place in Sectember has been put over to another spring. He confided to a friend that it was all on account of bicycles. He had purchased one some weeks ago for himself on the installment plan, which was all right, of course. But last week his prospective bride, a cierk in an Essex street dry goods establishment, took it into her mead to have a wheel, and also bought one on the installment plan.

"And, you see," concluded the young man, "if we married in September, of course she would leave the store and I have both wheels to pay for, and it's all I can do to pay for one, so the vending has been postponed. She will get here as a stat out paid for by it ster, and we will prob-

THE MINER AND HIS PAST. CRIMINAL RECORDS IN NEW

GOLD LANDS. Sent of Them Buried, but Some of Them Revived in the Cause of Justice-Two Fortyniners Whose Sins Found Them Out-An In-

corruptible Lawyer-William B. Dalton's End WASHINGTON, July 31,-"If within the next two years or so all of the detectives in the United States who have made unsuccessful high-class fugitives of a similar sort," said an old Forty-niner down the river the other day. were to make a run to the gold fields of Alaska, I'll wager they'd make a round-up that would astonish them. It was shown during the earliest years of the gold excitement in California that newly discovered mining regions have an indescribable fascination for men who, having stolen large sums of money in their own communities, have been compelled to make run for it. If the fact had been sufficiently well known then, there would have been a whole lot of vacant claims of men who struck California during the very best of it and took out of the ground, many of them, enough gold to repay their obligations ten times overwhich some of them did, and some didn't. The Klondike country will be filled with money takers from every corner of the United States whose double purpose in going there will be to get enough dust out of the placers to square themselves with the people they have stolen from, besides enriching themselves legitimately. There were not a great many apprehensions

ing the gold days, but there were some. The nost notable was the capture of the bank embezzler, John S. Desire, who had stolen in the ourse of years nearly \$100,000 from a bank in Charleston, S. C., and who, when he saw that his discovery was drawing nigh, made a final haul and jumped around for California by way of Panama. He was caught at Sacramento in 1851 by a lawyer from Charleston who had been armed with police powers by the Governor of South Carolina, and Desire was certainly the hardest loser when it happened that ever came over the hills. It was not such a wonder, either, that he felt like a hard-hit man when the lawyer from Charleston appeared with the warrant and requisition papers for his arrest, for Desire was one of the first men to strike it rich early in 1850 in the Shasta country. He had taken out something like \$300,000 when his captor turned up, and he had hundreds of thousands more in sight. We all thought out there that Desire got rather the worst of it when every offer he made his lawyer captor for a compromise was rejected. It appears that the money he had stolen from the Charleston bank while he was its cushier had been the savings of a large number of small investors, and the bank was so done up by the theft that it had to quit when the discovery came after Desire's flight. This had so embittered the plundered depositors that when it was learned that Desire was in California it was learned that Desire was in California under the name of Mathias, they sent the lawyer after him with instructions that at any cost Desire was to be brought back to South Carolina for heavy punishment. The lawyer was a stubborn and an incorruptible man.

"See hero, said Desire when the lawyer appeared at his place in Sacramento and showed his papers, 'I'm in the hole in Charleston to the extent of a little under \$100,000. That's right, lan't it?

inn't it'

The lawyer nodded.

"Very well, said Desire; here's a check for the amount. That squares it, doesn't it!'

"No, said the lawyer; I'm under instructions to take you back; I'm going to do it."

"But you're going to be a sensible man, I suppose! Now, here's a check for \$150,000—it will be honored at that bank right across the way—in satisfaction of the money of the banks that I appropriated for cotton speculation; and here's another check—also to be cashed immediately across the way—for \$50,000 for the indugence with which you have or are going to treat my request.

treat my request.'
"But I'm not; I'm going to take you back

treat my request.

"But I'm not; I'm going to take you back by the next steamer.

"Damnation, man, are you crazy, or what! exclaimed Desire. But, once again. All of the money that I yet have besides the \$200,000 I have already offered you is another \$100,000. Take it all, go back to Charleston, and make a settlement of my affair with the bank—and you need draw no more briefs.

"Desire, you must get ready to come back with me, replied the lawyer.

"Besides the \$300,000, I'll give you a half-interest in my diggings, persisted Desire.

"The steamer sails in three days, and the coach leaves to-morrow morning for San Francisco; get ready, Desire, before sunset, and that nothing would ever be done about it! asked Desire in wrath.

"Not very well, Desire, when there are deputies outside this door at this moment to see that you do no such thing; pack up.

"And back up the embezzler simply had to. His lawyer captor brought him safely to Charleston, where he got a long sentence in spite of the wealth and the deeds to his claim he brought with him, and he died in prison a few years later. The lawyer went to Congress and died fighting for the Confederacy.

"The detective who went from New Orleans in 1856 to get William B. Dalton, who had misappropriate! something like \$50,000 from a private banking firm of which he was a mem-

in election of a rought of railways in the Dominion, a route would be established with the property of the content of the rought of the property of the content of the rought of the provided and the billion of wear could be despatched theme provided and of the provided and the despatched theme provided and the provided and the despatched theme provided and the search of the formation of the important tent of the provided and provided

# Crow Steals and Hides Jewelry.

From the Public Ledger. From the Public Ledger.

Rockvisi.n. N. Y., July 28.—A tame crow belonging to H. D. Warren, residing near here, was seen this morning issaving the house with a spool of silk in his beak. The crow flow to a grove not far distant, where it was seen to alight on the top of an old stump several feet above the ground. An investigation resulted in finding concealed in the old stump three or four gold rings, a chattelaine watch, a bracelet, two stude, a sterling silver link cuff button, some spoons, thimbles turquoise hairpins, and many other small articles, including the spool of silk, which had been stolen from the house by the crow. The thefts had been credited to tramps.

BOLIFIA'S RUBBER TREE LAW. it Has Porty-two Provisions Warranted Confuse Any Prospector.

The law regulating the control of rubber tree in the republic of Bolivia was promulgated a year and a half ago, and consists of forty-two articles warranted to perplex and confuse the nost astute citizen of North, South, or Central America. Article I. declares that all rubber trees which may grow in forests or unclaimed land are the property of the Government. The right to explore the public forests for rubber trees is limited, by Article II., to all natives or foreigners. No previous license is required, and such explorations "may be made by any number of persons at the same time." A person residing for five years in a community in Bolivia is considered the proprietor of the land, provided "the area of the land does not exceed seventy-five hectares." persons or companies to whom exploration privleges are granted shall pay fifteen bolivianos for each estrada, and the payments are to be made on instalments "of one boliviano a year." At the expiration of that period (presumably the period of a year) "the grantees have absolute right to the ownership of the land without taxation, and also the right to twenty-five hectares for every hundred estradas which they had pre-viously received." To enjoy this right the grantee must prove that he has paid all instal ments, but those who, "either by donation, pur chase, premium, or by contract with the Government, acquire possession of publiclands " are obliged, under Article XI., to pay 7.50 boliviance for the rubber trees standing on the land.

A petitioner for such grant must appear before

the national delegates in "the regions in which they exercise their jurisdiction " He must state they exercise their jurisdiction." He must state his name, domicile and profession, title which he intends to give to the portion of the forest land claimed, the area and boundaries of it and "the names of his noarest neighbors." The petitioner is also to present a man of the ground. The Notary of the Treasury, as the recording officer is called in Bolivia, files the application and directs the publication of the petition in the newspapers of the neighborhood three times consecutively every twenty days. At the end of sixty days the petitioner, if unopposed by his neighbors and others, gets a decree to the land, provided the verification of the territory is witnessed and approved by two experts, one appointed by the pritioner and the other appointed by the power ment. The fees and travelling expenses of the experts, their sustenance and entertainment are paid for by the petitioner. When all these formalities are attended to, the petitioner, under Article XXII, must immediately take possession and go to work, for if three months elapse before he does so unless through some impediment or insuperable obstacle) he shall forfeit all claims and rights which he has secured. He must also stipulate as a condition of receives into the community where he resides—groceries, with the exception of lingors. The fine for violation of this provision is from fifty to two hundred bolivianos; and, allogether, it would seem a good deal as if the prospector for runbor trees in Bolivia should be well supplied with bolivianos to meet the various contingencies arising under the laws of that South American republic as enforced by the local officials. his name, domicile and profession, title which

three months elapse before he does so tunies through some impediment or insuperable obstack he shall forfeit all claims and rights as a condition of uscurency to permit the free as a condition of uscurency to permit the free as a condition of uscurency to permit the free as a condition of uscurency to permit the free as a condition of uscurency to permit the free as a condition of structures into the community where he resides—groceries, with the exception, and, altogether, it would seem a good deal as if the prospector for rubber frees in Bolivia should right the condition of the condition of

ern edge of this county. The receipts of optiming in the county are said to amount be several hundred pounds a month.

Crysial City is the home of Premier Greenway of Manlioba, and has been the seat of long-continued sinuagiling transactions by reason of the fact that it is the nearest point on the Canadian Pacific line to North Dakota. The construction of a line of railway from Langdon to Hannah and Woodbridge, and the employment of hundreds of men at this time, aid materially in present smuggling operations.

The last unique smuggling operations carried on in this section were brought to a suddenend some four years and by secret service officials. An unusually large number of cattle were being driven across the line to the North Dakota markets, and the officers determined to investigate the matter. For some time they looked in vain for unlawful operations, but thaily an accident revealed the fact that the nostrils of the cattle were stuffed with optim wrapped carefully in this foil, thus considerably more than doubling the value of each sierr in the bunch. Hundreds of animals had been the bunch.

more than doubling the value of each steer in the bunch. Hundreds of animals had been driven across before the discovery was made, and it was estimated that some \$25,000 had been made by the transaction. The originators of the fraud got asfely away.

The Manitoha Government pays very little attention to the collection of customs along these exposed boundards, and last fall hundreds of farmers living south of the line, but nearest to the Canadian Pacific than to any other railroad, hauled their wheat and oats across to Crystal City and nearby markets for sale to Winnipeg merchants, and did not have to may any import duty to the Canadians either. The Government was generally supposed to know of the transactions, but the cost of collection would have left little profit to the Interior Department, and it made business for Canalian railroads.

### TO STOCK MAINE WITH GOATS. A New Industry Which Is Expected to Pay Better than Sheep Raising.

Exister than Sheep Baising.

Lee, Me., July 27.—The long-promised experiment of raising goats upon the newly cut but uncicared lands of northern Maine is about to be made and Major Charles J. House of Augusta, the President of the goat company, and promoter of the enterprise, is here securing leases of wild land and hiring goat herdors.

According to Major House's theory there is more money in goats than in sheep. A sheep is doing well if she raises one lamb in a year and brings it up to a salable age. A goat brings forth young twice in a year, producing two or three at a birth, and can be relied upon to rear three young ones every season. Since the price of wool went down the pelt of a fat kid is worth as much as a lamb's skin with the wool on it, while the meat of a young goat is fully as good to eat as that of a lamb. Sheep are subject to many diseases, the flocks are constantly raided by dozs and wild animals, and the farmer who would grow sheep for profit must build barns, buy provender, and make a arreat outlay for hay, Goats are hardy, cropping the sprouts from stumps in the clearing, eating coarse hay, and conducting all kinds of weather without an enduring all kinds of weather without and conducting and conducting all kinds of weather without and conducting and c stumps in the clearing, cating coarse bay, and

stumps in the clearing, calling coarse bay, and enduring all kinds of weather without harm. The billy goats in a flock are able to keep the dogs and bobcats away.

For these reasons Major House proposes to turn the great raspberry and blackberry wilder-derness of Maine into a goat pasture, stocking a haif million acres of land with approved breeds of goats and putting them in charge of goatherds, who must attend the flocks, cut meadow hay to carry them through the whiter, and cull out the young indies for market as fast as they grow. The females will be kept for breeding purposes for a few years until the wasto territory is occupied. The company will start out with about 500 goats and two herders. If the experiments succeed Major House hopes to have 100,000 goats at the one of this century, and thinks the company will get a net cash profit of \$1 a head for every goat.

### Napoleon Relies to the Invalides Museum. From the Pall Mall Gazette.

From the Pail Mall Gasetts.

The most interesting relies in the Musée de l'Armée, recently opened in the Hôtel des Invalides, are the souvenirs of Napoleon, whose partrait, in coronation robes, hangs in the principal hall of the nuseum. Four dummy figures, costumed respectively as a grenadier and a dragon of the first republic and a hussar and a cuirassier of the empire, mount guard over the plain wooden table, accompanied by two chairs, on which Lieut, lionaparte did his work. The Little Corparai's hat is also there, on a velvet cushion, as well as two magnificent pistols incrusted with gold that belonged to the Emperor, the eagle of the Eighty-sixth of the line, a fragment of the rock of St. Helena where the imperial grave was dug, and a crown of gold which the town of Cherbourg place; on Napoleon's coffin when it arrived in France. Then there is the bridle bit of the horse that Napoleon rode at Waterloo, and a goblet, a seal, and two riding whips that belonged to the King of Rome. Most of these relies, notably the hat, were bequeathed to the nuseum by Meissonier, togsther with a complete collection of cavalry uniforms work

NOTES FROM CALIFORNIA.

\*\*THE PACIFIC COAST ALL AROUSED OVER THE GOLD MINES.\*\*

Seattle Bids Fair to Be Depopulated—Farmers of California Happy—Japan and Bawait—The Estate and Molre of C. F. Crocker—Mr. Bryan's Recognition of a Gold Man.

San Francisco, July 24.—You have heard by 'elegraph of the gold yield from the new camp on the Klondike in Alaska, and of the excitement it has created. I thought it well to verify the stories in the newspapers by a personal interview with Louis Schloss, who knows more about Alaska and has made more money there than any one else, and has the reputation of telling the truth, millionaire though he be. He say that the report of the gold shipment by the Excelsior, which arrived here on the 14th, is not exaggerated. She brought down some \$700,000 in dust, and the Portland, which has since arrived at Scattle, as much more. This is the product of the season's work up to the minded of June.

The mines were discovered last August, but no work was done on them till January. The chief camp is at a place called Dawson, some fifty miles south of Forty Mile Crock, where placer mining has been carried on, for several years. Dawson is on or near the point where the Klondike forks into the Yukon, two hundred miles or so from old Fort Yukon. The gold is found in the frozen dirt, which is broken out with picks and piled in dumps during the court with picks and piled in dumps during the court with picks and piled in dumps during the court with picks and piled in dumps during the court with picks and piled in dumps during the court with picks and piled in dumps during the court with picks and piled in dumps during the court with picks and piled in dumps during the court with picks and piled in dumps during the court with picks and piled in dumps during the court with picks and piled in dumps during the court with picks and piled in dumps during the court with picks and piled in dumps during the court with picks and piled in dumps during the court of the court of the picks and piled in dumps during

hundred miles or so from old Fort Yukon. The gold is found in the frozen dirt, which is broken out with picks and piled in dumps during the winter, when it is as hard as stone. When the spring thaw comes the lumps of dirt are thawed out on wood fires and washed in pans. The most extravagant stories are told of the yield per pan. Pay dirt is usually found ten or fifteen feet below the surface.

How much truth there is in the miners

stories it is, of course, difficult to say. But there seems to be no doubt that labor at Dawson in worth from \$10 to \$15 a day, and that there are some 2,000 people on the ground, including at least one woman. James La Due, who claims to be the founder of Dawson City, says a meal consisting of beans and bacon costs \$1.50, and that bucon alone is worth 75 cents a pound. He recommends newcomers to bring with them each 100 pounds of flour, 100 pounds of bacon, 100 pounds of sugar, 10 pounds of tea, 30 pounds of coffee, 150 pounds of fruit, salt and pepper, and cooking utensils, all of which can be bought at Juneau for \$90. The Yukon Press quotes current prices at Dawson as

Some of your contemporaries poob-pooh the notion that Japan is acriously hostile to the an-States. They refer to the protestations of the Prime Minister at Tokie, of the Japanese Minister at Washington, and of other officials, who do certainly coo as gently as doves, and declare that they love Americans a little better than brothers, and wouldn't oppose their wishes for anything in the world. Persons who have had the entrée of court society in Japan have a fashion, which cannot be too severely repre-hended, of winking at these statements. They say that an outlet for the surplus labor

of Japan has become absolutely necessary. Of the 140,000 square miles which constitute the area of the empire, only 9,000,000 acres are under cultivation. The rest is either mountain or desolate tracts of stone or gravel, which ere kept in a state of wilderness by the torrents that flow down from the hills after every rain-

The desth of Charles Frederick Crocker is a topic of the day among men of money. Charles Crocker, the partner of Stanford, Huntington, and Hopkins, is supposed to have died worth about \$20,000,000; though, of course, appraisements of property which consisted largely of fluctuating bonds and stocks are always more or less conjectural. Some people reckoned Charles Crocker at \$40,000,000; if his estate had been brought to the hammer it is doubtful whether it would have brought \$20,000,000. Many of the assets were indivisible. To

avoid partition suits, the four heirs, Charles F Crocker, who has just died; George Crocker, who is a resident of New York and a partner in a banking house there; William H. Crocker, who is a banker here, and Mrs. Alexander wife of C. B. Alexander, the lawyer of New York, formed a corporation called the Crocker Estate Company, which was to administer the estate for the joint benefit of the four letter. A nominal valuation was set on the various pieces of property which passed into the company's ownership. An attempt is now being made by friends of the family and parties interested to figure up the value of the late tool. Crocker's share, without much success. It is known that the estate has been managed carefully, and, unless the depression in business has permanently depreciated the value of some of the leading assets, it is worth more now than it was when Charles. Crocker's filed. It embraces pieces of roal estate, in the city and elsewhere, which are now practically unsalable. But they will not always remain se. The Crockershave always been good judges of values and their investments have been judicious.

The bulk of the property of the Crocker Estate Company consists of bonds and stocks of the Southern and Central Pacific companies, and of bonds, stocks, and securities of affiliated corporations. When Charles Crocker died his interests of this class were appraised at York, formed a corporation called the Crocker

The farmers of California are in high spirits though the advance in wheat has not yet kept pace with the leaps and bounds in the pit at Chicago. The crop prospect is good, and it is reckoned that we shall have 550,000 tons of wheat available for export this fall. It usually wheat available for export this fall. It usually happens that a surplus of wheat in the State is accompanied by a scarcity of tonnage at San Francisco, so that the profit of the trade goes to the shipower and not the farmer. But this year a fleet of grain carriers is waiting for charters, and the outlook is for reasonable rates of freight. Liverpool, however, must not look for copious supplies from this quarter. Chinawhose consumption of California thour is increasing year by year—Australia, which needs larger supplies from abroad, and 'India, which from being a liberal seller is now a buyer of foreign food, will take all that we have to spare.

It appears that Mr. Bryan does not consider principles essential to a politician. He is endeavoring to build up a party on the basis of 16 to 1; in a late speech be said that whatever else they yielded, his partisans must never abandon the cause of silver. Yet when the Trans-Mississippi Congress chose a good man named Craig to preside over it, Bryan thought named Craig to preside over it, Bryan thought it was well done. Craig, who is a hard-headed Scotchman, tried to resign, saying that it was absurd to make him Chairman of a body which demanded the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation, such silver to be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, when it was well known that he was diametrically opposed to any nonsense of the kind; but Hryan exclaimed that it was not necessary for the presiding officer to be in accord with the congress, and at his suggestion the body refused to accept Craig's resignation.

Scotchman, tried to resign, saying that it was absurt to make him Chairman of a body which the manded the free and unlimited coinage or sent of any other nation, such altered to be eligal tender for all debts, public and private, when it was well known that he was diametric when it was well known that he was diametric when it was well known that he was diametric when it was well known that he was diametric when it was well known that he was diametric to the presiding officer to be in accord with the congress, and at his suggestion the body refused to accept Craig's resignation.

\*\*RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.\*\*

The trace Policy in the East Explained by a Russian Mateman.\*\*

The Paris Soleil prints an interview between its St. Peiersburg correspondent and a prominent Russian statesman which may be interesting just now. Among other things the Caar's man said:

"We are not the enemies of England, We willingly recognize the great role that she plays in the world. We sincerely wish her success in her projects of Anglo-Saxon and colonial federation. But we are suspected of charisting a desire to conque Hindowstan. What nonsense! What abstractify! England, however, refuse our offers of friendahlp. Everywhere we find her in the front ranks of our enemies. She will comple us at last to take sides against her. And for all that she ought to understand that her danger does not come from our side. Some day she will bilterly regret the Franco-Ruestan alliance, but then it will be too late.

Speaking of the Eastern question, this diplomat made the following bold statement:

"Turkey will pield every point heyond a doubt." The saily will be completely evacuated. The rectification of the frentier will not give Turkey more than a single verst. No town in Thesian that they must be complete and final." The residence of Turkey would bring about a military intervention in which was to the came in, but with not much all missian that they must be complete and final." The residence of the Crimean war, said the limitation of the frentier will no

the chest, it will give sure relief. Neuralgine is an external remedy which has a world-wide reputation, for in its 15 years of service it has been a blessing to thousands of sufferers. Test

# THE BRITISH FLEET

TWO SETS OF MANGUFRES CARRIED

The Reserve Fleet and the Channel Squadron Bie vided Into Two Opposing Commands Successful and Interesting Movements of the Reserve Vessels-The Channel Squadrons' Place

The first striking feature in this year's practice evolutions of the British forces in home waters is that the Channel fleet and the reserve fleet, instead of operating against each other, as usual, were engaged each in ma-necuvres of its own. For this, purpose each fleet was divided into two squadrons, so that two sets of hostile operations went on at once. Beginning with the reserve fleet, the period

of war was ninety hours, from midnight et Wednesday to 6 P. M. of the following than day. In the general plan, Admiral Domvile, commanding the defence squadron at Milford Haven, on the southwest coast of Wales, learns that Admiral Pearson, commanding a hostile squadron, will be at one of two rendezvous on Saturday at midnight, intending to attack either Berchaven at the south of Ireland, or else Falmouth at the southwest of England, as he may then deem best. The exact sites of the two alternative rendezvous are not learned, out it is ascertained that they are more than 100 miles apart, and are equidistant from Brow Head, which is not far from Berchaven. Moreover, one is as far from Fastnet Rock, ten miles off Brow Head, as the other is from Bt. Mary's, in the Scilly Isles, off Land's End. The business of Admiral Domvile's squadron is to leave Milford Haven, and to intercept the enemy before he can attack either Berehaven or Falmouth.

The area of operations was limited to a circle of 220 miles' radius, with Fastnet Rock as the centre, and bounded on the north by the lifty-second parallel. Since it was necessary to give Admiral Pearson a clear start, he was allowed to put to sea from Berchaven as early as Wednesday noon, and to go at once outside the prescribed area of operations; but he could not remain outside for more than twenty-four hours during the progress of the war, and, of course, he had to be at one of the rendezvous by midnight of Saturday, Admiral Domvile's cruisers were not to leave Milford on their search until midnight of Wednesday, his batleships following twenty four hours later. His task evidently was to discover by his scouts the position of the hostile fleet while on its way to one of the two rendezvous, and to do this in season to cut him off from the threatened port.

The conditions thus imposed were novel and interesting. Admiral Domvile had to give a good guess at the possible and probable ren-

Thesay will be comistedly evacated. The content of the content of the Sultan. As to the internal referracy, rest assured that we shall be succeed that the sultan as to the internal referracy rest assured that we shall the content of the content of the Sultan. As to the internal referracy rest assured that we shall the content of the Porte. We are not now as we were at the immediate class of the Crimena war, "said the Russian Groverment can speak like a master of the content of the

### Mr. Gurdley's Queer Pany. From the Louisettle Econing roof.

Mason tordley of Robertson county owns a pany with is squite a freak it the way of horse-field. It is beight is at the heart is length 5 feet 5 hours, its beight is at the heart is length 5 feet 5 hours, its beight is at the heart is length 5 feet 5 hours, its breast is less that of a cow, its hips like a force, its breast is less that of a cow, its hips like a force, its breast is less that of a cow, its hips like a force, its hips like a force, it has been seen it that it is consistent in a covery of the second process. This wonderful pony is Norman bred, four years old, and was purchased by Mr. tordley in Plening county. It weight 285 pounds, its sire wellhed 1,800 pounds, its dam 1,200 pounds. It is, in fact, a "horse contortionist." Its legs can be spread out at right angles, letting its body down that upon the ground.